1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Tamil Nadu	60.5	62.66	73.75	51.33	56	8.0	19.2
14. Uttar Pradesh	53.4	41.60	55.73	25.31	93	11.4	36.0
15. West Bengal	60.8	57.70	67.81	56.56	58	7.3	25.6
All India	57.7	52.21	64.13	39.29	74	9.2	23.3

Major States include State with population of 10 million and aboye as per 1991 Census.
[2]Data relate to average over 1986—90 as estimated by the SRS and centred at 1988.
[3]Relate to population aged 7 years and above and excludes Jammu & Kashmir for All India.
[4]Infant Mortality Rate.

Source: (1) Cols 2,6,7 and 8 Occasional Paper No. 1 of 1994, Sample Registration System (SRS), the Registrar General of India
(2) Cols. 3,4, and 5 are based on Final Population Total of 1991 Census, Series-1 Paper No. 2 of 1992, the Registrar General of India.

Source: Economic Survey 1994-95, Table 9.3

The reason for such variations is uneven development of economic and social potentials.

(c) State Governments implement programmes for improvement of health, literacy and maternal and child health. Central Plan supplements the States efforts through centrally sponsored schemes for control of epidimics spread of elementary education, health and nutrition of children and expectant and lactating mothers. Targets for these schemes take into account the variations in literacy, morbidity and infant mortality.

Land acquisition claims against Neyveli Lignite Corporation

1904. SHRI R. MARGABANDU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the alarming tendency of land acquisition claims particularly against Neyveli Lignite Corporation;

(b) whether Government have got proposal to settle the claims by negotiations on the basis of recent High Court judgement; and

(c) whether action can be taken against officials for the misuse of N.I.C. funds by dragging the on court proceedings deliberately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Out of 9000 acres of patta land acquired by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation so far since 1977, under the Tamilnadu Land Acquisition Act, claims relating to 2000 cases involving about 2,400 acres are pending for decision.

(b) In the course of a meeting held in April, 1995, the Hon'ble Chief Justice of the Madras High Court has advised that the litigation should be minimised through negotiations. This advice of the Madras High Court has been received by NLC and Government.

(c) As genuine grounds exist for disputing the claims, there is no question of taking any action against officials of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Indian Domestic maids Going Abroad

1905. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the over exploitation of Indian maids in South Asia, Middle East and Britain where it has been reported that their passports are taken and they are kept as slaves;

(b) whether it is also a fact the Indian Export Promotion Council is exporting 75,000 maids to Singapore, as Philippines had pulled out their entire work force of maids following the hanging of a Philippines maid; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to ensure good behaviour towards Indian maids and no harassment is caused to them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The Indian Mission abroad from time to time receive complaints of maltreatment from maids, though the number of complaints is not large. The passports are, by and large, retained in the safe custody of the employers for timely revalidation of passports, visa etc. of the maids; and to ensure that maids do not switch over to other sponsor.

(b) and (c) Indian Personnel Export Promotion Council is not registered with the Ministry of Labour as a Recruiting Agent under the provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983. Thus, the question of their deploying Indian house-maids to Singapore does not arise. Maids require Emigration Clearance from the Office of Protector of Emigrants who while granting clearance ensure that the employment contract provides for adequate wages, place of employment, period of employment, free food or food allowance, overtime allowance, other working conditions like leave, social benefits as per local labour laws, and mode of settlement of disputes etc.

National Commission on Rural Labour

1906. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiatedany steps to implement the recommendation of the National Commission on Rural Labour; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) and (b) The action taken report on the Recommendations of National Commission on Rural Labour has already been laid on the Table of the House on 03.02.1993.

राज्यों द्वारा गेहूं की खरीद

1907. **श्री राघवजी:** क्या खाद्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1995 के दौरान अब तक प्रत्येक राज्य ने सरकारी समर्थन मूल्य पर कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं की खरीद की है;

(ख) 30 जून, 1995 की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकार के पास उसके गोदामों में कितना गेहूं था; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त में से गेहूं की कितनी मात्रा का पक्के गोदामों के अतिरिक्त अन्य स्थानों पर भंडारण किया गया था?

खाद्य मंत्री (श्री अजित सिंह) (क) वर्तमान रबी विपणन मौसम 1995-96 के दौरान वसूल की गई गेहूं की राज्य-वार मात्रा बताने वाला विवरण संलग्न है (नीचे देखिए)।

(ख) 30.6.1995 को स्थिति के अनुसार भारतीय खाद्य निगम और राज्य सरकारों के पास उपलब्ध गेहूं की मात्रा निम्नानुसार है:--

(लाख मीटरी टन में)

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास	87.3
राज्य सरकारों के पास	99.7
जोड़	187.0

(ग) केप (कवर और प्लिंथ) में लगभग 40 लाख मीटरी टन मात्रा रखी हुई है।

विवरण

वर्तमान रबी विपणन मौसम 1995-96 में 14.8.1995 तक केन्द्रीय पूल के लिए वसूल की गई गेहूं की राज्य-वार मात्रा

(लाख मीटरी टन में)

राज्य	वसूल की गई गेहूं की मात्रा
बिहार	नगण्य
गुजरात	0.01
हरियाणा	31.02
मध्य प्रदेश	1.68
पंजाब	72.78
राजस्थान	4.49
उत्तर प्रदेश	12.98
दिल्ली	नगण्य
जोड़	122.96

ये आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।
नगण्य - 500 मीटरी टन से कम